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# The Commercial Bait Industry in Ontario

## STATISTICAL REPORT, 2002

 Ontario  
Ministry of  
Natural Resources



ONTARIO MINISTRY OF  
NATURAL RESOURCES:  
FISHERIES SECTION  
Peterborough, Ontario

BAIT ASSOCIATION  
OF ONTARIO  
Peterborough, Ontario



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INTRODUCTION

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## STATISTICAL REPORT, 2002



Fisheries Section  
Fish and Wildlife Branch  
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Bait Association of Ontario

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## INTRODUCTION

Anglers in Ontario, as in many other parts of North America, have a long tradition of using live bait. Ontario supports a diverse and productive freshwater bait industry that is spread across the province. There are approximately 675 bait harvesters who wholesale bait, many of whom also retail from their premises. In addition, there are about 750 dealers who retail bait to anglers. Bait includes minnows, suckers, herring, crayfish, leeches, and frogs. Worms are also harvested and sold in Ontario but they are a non-regulated species and, therefore, are not included in this report.

The bait resource in much of the province is allocated to harvesters through the exclusive use block system, with block sizes generally much larger in the north than in the south. There are many exceptions to the block system (mostly in southern Ontario) where the resource is allocated to multiple users fishing the same areas. Businesses engaged in the harvest and sale of bait are required to have a valid commercial bait harvester or dealer licence issued by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR) and must report their harvest and sales.

Lack of knowledge of bait harvests is common in many jurisdictions across North America (Goodchild, 1996). Similarly, the estimated harvest and value of the industry in Ontario has been difficult to determine. This is due to inaccurate reporting or underreporting on the part of the bait industry and inconsistent requirements for reporting amongst OMNR licence issuing offices. Portt (1985) found that sustainability of the bait-fish resource could be put at risk, particularly where more than one bait harvester operates in the same area. He concluded that a biological basis for the effective management of bait-fish was lacking. Desjardine (1978) noted that management of bait was plagued by a paucity of sound data on which to make management decisions. An improved system of reporting was needed to provide basic information to ensure resource sustainability and a viable bait industry in Ontario.

Over the past few years, the OMNR and the Bait Association of Ontario (BAO) have been working together to improve the data collection for the harvest and sales of bait. Prior to 2002, the reporting of bait information has been sporadic, inconsistent and believed to undervalue the importance of the industry in Ontario.

This report provides a background to the bait industry in Ontario, a summary of efforts to improve reporting of data, and the results from the 2002 commercial bait annual returns.

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*The bait industry in Ontario has expanded over the years in response to the growing demand for a variety of bait species.*

## LICENCE SALES

The bait industry in Ontario has expanded over the years in response to the growing demand for a variety of bait species. For example, in the book "About Bait-fish in Ontario" published in 1976, leeches were treated as a parasite and a nuisance to the bait industry (Wallace, 1976). Today leeches are a regulated species in high demand across Ontario.

The earliest year for which records are available is 1925 when 99 licences were issued for the harvest and sale of bait-fish (Payne, 1965). Since then the bait industry has grown and has stabilized at about 1,400 licensees per year for the past five years (OMNR, 2003).

A summary of the number of licences issued in Ontario in the three administrative regions in 2003 is shown below.

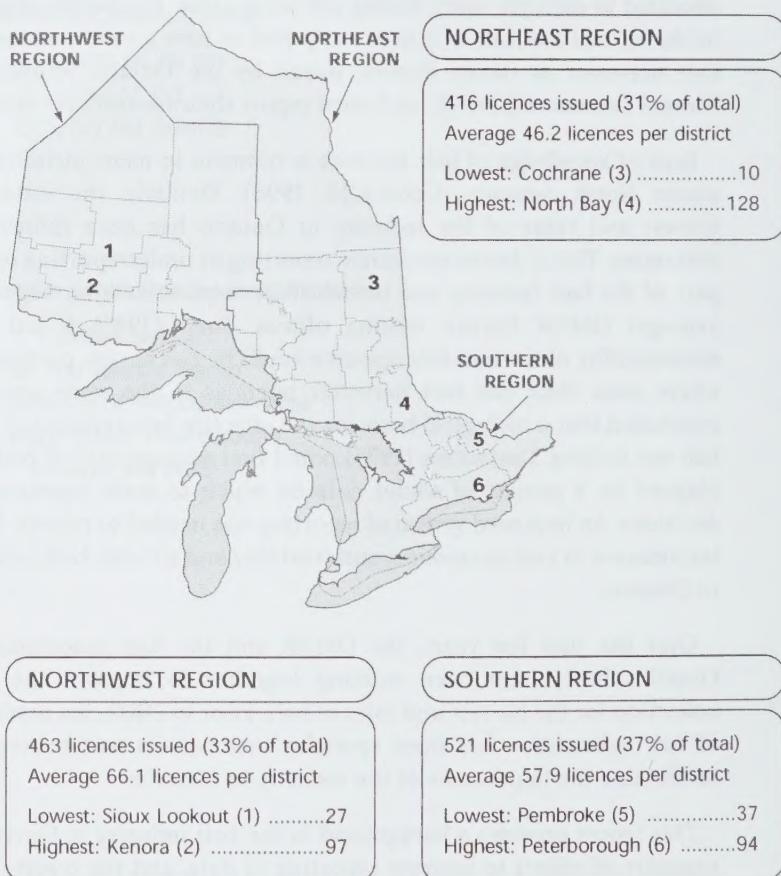


Figure 1

Comparisons amongst the three OMNR regions in this report is for administrative purposes only. The size of each region and the number of waterbodies each region contains is quite different, so direct comparisons cannot be made.

There are four types of annual commercial bait licences in Ontario. A **commercial harvest licence** allows operators to harvest and sell bait, both wholesale and retail. This licence costs \$300.00 plus \$32.50 for each Bait Harvest Area (BHA). A **commercial bait dealer's licence** permits operators to buy bait directly from harvesters and sell wholesale to other dealers or through retail outlets directly to anglers. This licence costs \$150.00. For tourist operators who sell bait only to their guests, the cost of a **tourist harvester licence** is \$30.00 plus \$32.50 for a BHA, and for a **tourist dealer**, \$30.00.

The total number of licence sales by licence type is shown in Figure 1. Total revenue from licence sales is about \$350,000 annually. The regular harvester licence accounts for about 75% of the total revenue from licence sales (Figure 2).

The number of commercial bait licences issued appears to have stabilized around 1,400 per year. In 2002, there were an additional 771 individuals named as co-licensees on the licence for a total of 2,155 licensees in the province. Licence revenues remain lower than projected due to the decrease in the number of licences issued after 1999 following the fee increase and the much higher number of tourist licences issued than initially expected. Tourist licences account for 27% of the number of licences issued but only about 4% of the revenue generated (OMNR, 2003).

Number of commercial bait licences issued by licence type in Ontario, 2002.

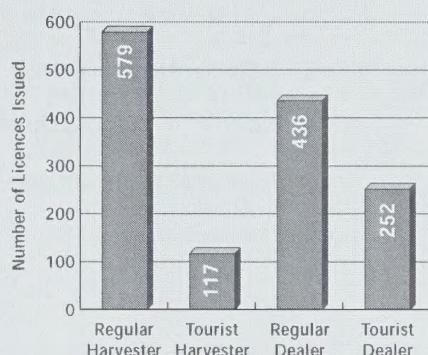
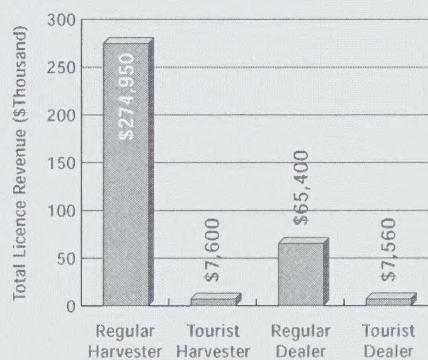


Figure 2

Total licence revenue by commercial bait licence type in Ontario, 2002.



*Despite legislation which requires reporting by bait harvesters and dealers as a licensing condition, the industry suffers from unlicensed harvest and sale of bait and through incomplete or inaccurate annual reporting by some operators.*

## BAIT HARVEST IN ONTARIO

There is a considerable lack of knowledge regarding the numbers of bait-fish harvested and the real value of the bait-fish industry in most jurisdictions in North America. Despite legislation which requires reporting by bait harvesters and dealers as a licensing condition, the industry suffers from unlicensed harvest and sale of bait and through incomplete or inaccurate annual reporting by some operators (Goodchild, 1996).

Assessment of the size and value of the bait industry in Ontario is compromised in several ways. All licensed resident anglers can harvest bait for personal use using either a bait-fish or leech trap. This bait harvest is unreported and in some areas, particularly northern Ontario, it is believed that this harvest may equal or exceed commercial harvest (Dennis Wilker, pers. comm.).

Statistics on retail sales are confounded by some operators selling bait-fish by the dozen where a dozen is simply a scoopful of far more than 12 fish. Harvest data includes bait-fish, principally emerald shiners and spottail minnows, exported in large shipments to the United States. Such fish have no recorded retail value as they are not sold in Ontario. This is a major factor contributing to the discrepancy between reported harvest and sales.

Additional causes of incomplete or inaccurate reporting of harvest and sale of bait are:

### Bait Operators

- Historical lack of standardized reporting system for species and volumes of bait resulting in changing forms and requests for information.
- Underreporting by some bait harvesters since they believe that revenue will be reported to other government agencies responsible for the collection of taxes, or that harvest data may be used against them, for example, restricting harvest.
- The assumption that no use is made of the data, hence no need for accurate reporting.
- Some operators may believe that their personal information is not secure and is not treated confidentially by OMNR.

### OMNR District/Area Offices:

- Inconsistent approach by OMNR Districts for ensuring that the bait reports are filled out accurately and submitted on time.
- Lack of enforcement against noncompliant operators.
- Bait enforcement is not a high-priority in some parts of Ontario resulting in poor communication between OMNR and the bait operators on the need for accurate and complete reporting.

Due to these factors, estimating the actual harvest of bait species is extremely difficult. Earlier studies indicated that a minimum of 7.4 million dozen bait-fish were reportedly harvested in 1994. This was down from the 11.4 million dozen reportedly harvested in 1985 (Goodchild, 1996).

The need for detailed reporting, careful monitoring and/or concern for the amount of resource taken varies greatly from north to south. The northern management philosophy is that each harvester has the ability and responsibility to "manage" his or her area. In the south the number of harvesters on each area has resulted in a classic "tragedy of the commons" that resulted in a OMNR approach of using licence and gear restrictions as a direct management tool, but with very little knowledge of the bait resource sustainability (Thede, 1998).

Since 1998, the BAO and the OMNR have been working together to improve the annual reporting of bait harvest and sales in the province. It was thought that standardizing methods of reporting as well as instituting data standards and a province-wide system for data storage and retrieval would help provide the impetus for improved and more reliable reporting of harvest and sales data throughout Ontario.

Two approaches were taken. The first was to increase accuracy of the annual return by providing a Bait Harvest Daily Log to record all harvests on a daily basis, that could then be easily rolled up into an annual summary. The second was to provide an enforcement tool to ensure better reporting of purchases of bait between bait operators.

In 2000, the Bait Harvest Daily Log was introduced to increase the accuracy of the annual returns. Despite the introduction of the log, the accuracy and completeness of the annual returns continued to be disappointing, thus making data analysis difficult. For the 2001 reporting year, it is estimated that about 30% of the returns were incomplete and that several returns were not submitted to OMNR.

In 2002, a Bait Dealers Daily Log was introduced that required all bait purchases by bait dealers to be recorded (Appendix I). This was primarily an enforcement tool to improve the recording of purchases of bait by bait dealers. Bait dealers now had to account for the bait they had on hand through the log book. The Bait Harvest Daily Log was also modified in 2002 to make the reporting of data more rigorous and less subject to error (Appendix II). The Annual Reports were also changed to make it easier to complete and to record the vital information relating to harvest and sale of bait (Appendix III and IV) and to allow bait operators to report in gallons, dozens or pounds of bait, since the method of measurement varied considerably across the province. Other related socio-economic information (e.g., capital, staff, equipment values) was deleted from the previous forms. This type of information is planned to be collected through a separate legislated survey of the bait industry in the near future.

*In 2000, the Bait Harvest Daily Log was introduced to increase the accuracy of the annual returns.*

*In 2002, a Bait Dealers Daily Log was introduced that required all bait purchases by bait dealers to be recorded.*

### Figure 3

The number of licences issued by each OMNR Region, number of annual returns received and number of incomplete returns in 2002.

#### NORTHWEST REGION

Licences .....	465
Returns Received .....	463
Returns Incomplete .....	5

#### NORTHEAST REGION

Licences .....	409
Returns Received .....	412
Returns Incomplete .....	12

#### SOUTHERN REGION

Licences .....	507
Returns Received .....	498
Returns Incomplete .....	10

#### PROVINCIAL TOTALS

Licences .....	1,381
Returns Received .....	1,373
Returns Incomplete .....	27

Bait types were also more clearly defined in 2002. Emerald shiners were listed separately from other bait-fish due to their importance to the industry and to better enable long term monitoring of harvests from Lakes Erie and Simcoe. Leeches, frogs, crayfish and lake herring were also treated separately to obtain better data on the harvest and sales of these species. Worms are not a regulated bait species so are not recorded. A decision was also made that required harvesters to record sales information only at the retail level. This avoided the double counting of sales (wholesale and retail) and would better represent the true retail value of the industry.

In 2002, OMNR made a concerted effort to obtain all annual returns through education (mail-outs), follow up contact with licence issuing offices and increased enforcement of the regulations. In Ontario, all commercial bait licensees are to report to OMNR on the Annual Return for Commercial Bait Harvesters and Retailers by January 31st of the year following the licence expiry. In 2003, 22 charges were laid for failing to submit an annual return compared to 20 charges over the previous four years.

The total number of licences and returns for 2002 is shown in Figure 3. Eight returns were not received and 27 were deemed incomplete resulting in the data in this report being based on 97.5% of the returns. In the northeast region, three more returns were received than the number of licences issued. This could be due to the bait operator not obtaining a licence and completing and submitting the return, or the original licence did not form part of the data base. Incomplete returns contained insufficient or unreliable information and are not used in this report.

On many returns there were data missing, particularly in relation to the value of bait sold. Other errors included reporting of wholesale instead of retail value. To provide consistency to the data and to fill in missing information, a conversion formula from gallons and pounds to dozens was used as well as an average price per dozen for the various bait types.

The conversion table for converting bait-fish and leeches to dozens is as follows:

##### Bait-fish and emerald shiners

1 pound .....	6 dozen
1 gallon .....	60 dozen

##### Leeches

1 pound .....	20 dozen
---------------	----------

##### Average price per dozen

Bait-fish and emerald shiners .....	\$3.50
Leeches .....	\$4.00
Frogs .....	\$7.00
Crayfish .....	\$3.00
Lake herring .....	\$7.00

## PROVINCIAL SUMMARY

A provincial summary of bait harvested and sold appears in Figure 4.

According to the annual return information, about 87% of the bait-fish harvested are sold. This discrepancy could be due to some mortality of bait from the time it is harvested to the time it is sold.

Another factor could be the way the bait is measured. It is usually harvested and reported in gallons and pounds, which are less accurate ways of measuring than the retailer who sells bait by the dozen. Consequently the estimate of bait harvested is probably lower than the actual harvest. Emerald shiners have a higher handling mortality than regular bait-fish which could account for the larger difference between harvest and sales. It is also likely that the harvesters reported harvesting emerald shiners, but the retailers are selling them as mixed bait and not reporting them as emeralds shiners.

In some areas, emerald shiner harvests may be as much as one-half comprised of spottail minnows, thus some of the emerald shiner harvest may be retailed as mixed minnows.

Conversely, the number of leeches reported sold is considerably more than the reported harvest. There were approximately 824,000 dozen more leeches reported sold than harvested. In addition to the harvester/dealer estimates indicated above, this difference is largely due to the large amount of leeches that are imported into Ontario from the United States. These leeches would not show up on the harvester returns, but would appear as retail sales at the dealer level. This is similar to the levels estimated by the BAO for the 2001 returns at 21% of the leech market being domestic leeches. Similarly, the number of frogs, crayfish and lake herring harvested is less than that reported sold at approximately 80%, 77%, and 66%, respectively. This is harder to explain since the units of measurement for these three bait types are the same for harvesters and dealers (all dozens) and are sold as individual animals. There is also no import of these baits. This discrepancy is likely due to poor quality recording or harvesters underestimating the volumes of bait harvested.

## Figure 4

Provincial summary of bait harvested and sold in Ontario from the 2002 annual bait returns.

### BAIT-FISH

Total dozens harvested.....	3,500,164
Total dozens sold .....	3,069,461

### EMERALD SHINERS

Total dozens harvested.....	1,695,578
Total dozens sold .....	713,957

### LEECHES

Total dozens harvested .....	339,967
Total dozens sold .....	1,164,237

### FROGS

Total dozens harvested .....	6,924
Total dozens sold .....	8,657

### CRAYFISH

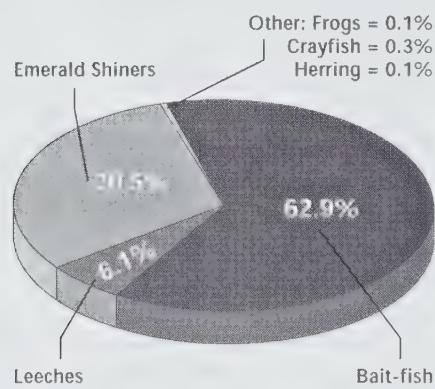
Total dozens harvested .....	16,726
Total dozens sold .....	21,731

### LAKE HERRING

Total dozens harvested .....	5,665
Total dozens sold .....	8,602

Figure 5

Percent total bait harvest by bait type measured in dozens, Ontario, 2002.

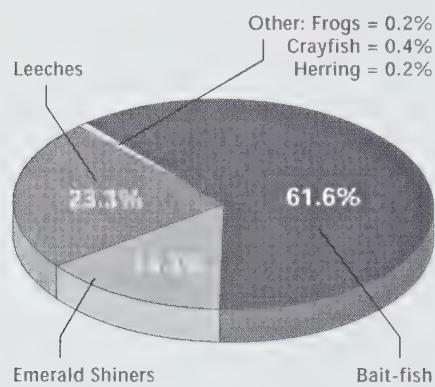


Bait-fish and emerald shiners account for about 93% of the volume of bait harvested when all bait is converted to dozens (Figure 5).

Leeches make up about 6.1% of the harvest. The other three bait types, combined are only one-half of one percent of the total bait harvested. Recent changes to frog regulations has resulted in a drop in frog harvest and sales, although the magnitude of the decline is unknown since frogs were not reported previously. Currently, only northern leopard frogs (*Rana pipiens*) may be harvested or sold under the authority of a commercial bait licence. Only commercial bait harvest licence holders in eastern Ontario are allowed to harvest frogs. Commercial frog harvesters in the approved locations are not restricted to their BHAs. They may harvest frogs anywhere on Crown land and private land where permission has been granted. Dealers who reside outside the above areas can sell frogs on their licence, but the frogs must be purchased from a licensed harvester, who has harvested frogs from inside the approved area.

Figure 6

Percent total bait retailed measured in dozens, Ontario, 2002.



In terms of bait sold (Figure 6), bait-fish and emerald shiners comprise 75.9% of the sales by dozen. Leeches form a much higher percentage of the total amount of bait sold (23.3%), compared to the percent harvested (6.1%), primarily due to the import of leeches. The other three bait types combined make up less than one percent of the total sales by dozen.

Overall, bait harvest from OMNR's southern region is much higher than the two northern regions (Figure 7). This is due primarily to the large harvest of emerald shiners from Lake Erie and Lake Simcoe.

The following is a summary of bait types harvested by OMNR Region.



**NORTHEAST REGION .....doz.**

Bait-fish.....	625,535
Emerald Shiners.....	27,051
Leeches.....	24,271
Frogs.....	0
Crayfish.....	2,345
Lake Herring.....	155

**NORTHWEST REGION .....doz.**

Bait-fish .....	1,202,587
Emerald Shiners.....	33,319
Leeches .....	258,930
Frogs .....	0
Crayfish .....	10
Lake Herring .....	5,485

**SOUTHERN REGION .....doz.**

Bait-fish .....	1,672,014
Emerald Shiners .....	1,635,207
Leeches .....	56,765
Frogs.....	6,924
Crayfish.....	14,371
Lake Herring .....	25

Figure 7

Total bait harvested in three OMNR regions, 2002.

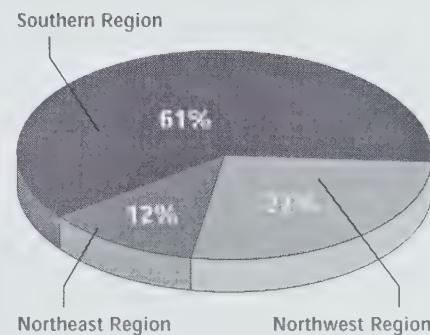
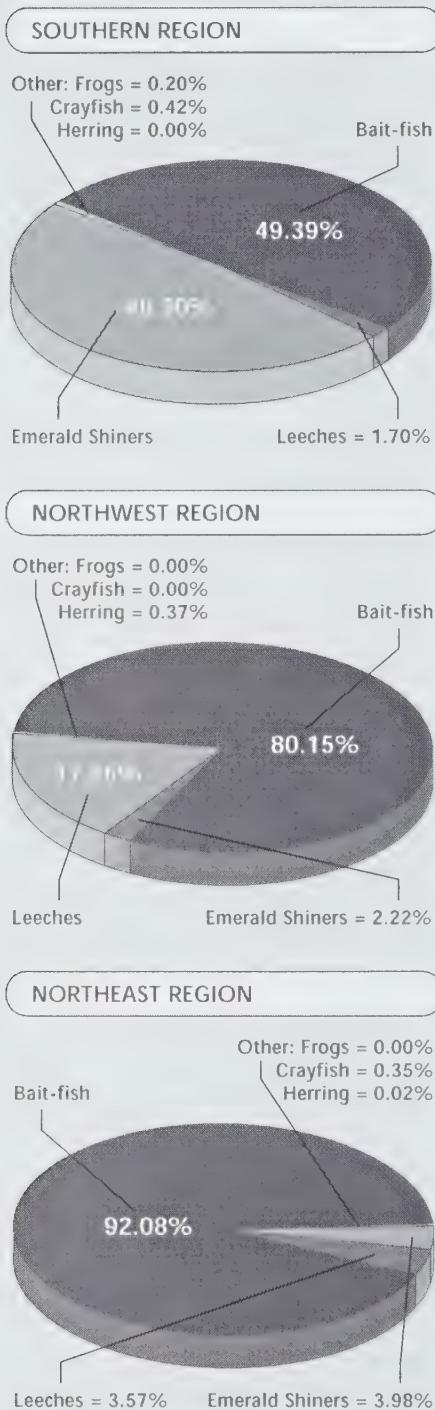


Figure 8

Total bait harvested by type in the three OMNR Regions, 2002.



The relative contributions of bait varies considerably across Ontario (Figure 8). Bait-fish, including emerald shiners make up most of the catch in all three regions, being 97.5% in SR, 82.4% in the NWR and 96.1% in the NER. The contribution of emerald shiners, however, is very high in the SR making up 48.3% of the catch, whereas it is only 2.2% and 4.0% in the NWR and NER, respectively. This is due to the large harvest of emerald shiners from Lake's Erie and Simcoe.

The domestic leech harvest is the most important to the bait industry in the NWR, where it comprises 17.3% of the catch whereas in the NER and the SR it comprises only a small percentage of the harvest at 3.6% and 1.7% of the harvest, respectively.

The remaining bait types (frogs, crayfish and herring) make up less than one percent of the catch in each of the three regions.

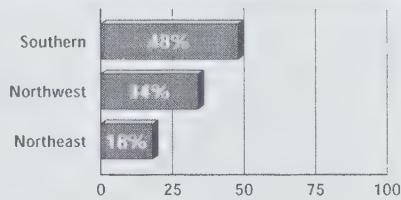
Figure 9 shows the relative breakdown of bait harvest by species across the three OMNR Regions.

In terms of bait harvest by bait types, almost half of the bait-fish (which could include some emerald shiners) comes from the SR. In addition, 96% of the emerald shiner harvest is from the SR, with only 2% of the harvest coming from the other two regions. Leeches, however, come primarily from NWR where 76% of the harvest occurs with only a small percentage coming from SR. Most of the crayfish are harvested in SR reflecting their value as a preferred bait for smallmouth bass in southern Ontario. Only a very small percentage of crayfish are harvested in northern Ontario, with only 0.1% in NWR. Lake herring are harvested primarily in NWR (97%) where they are a popular bait for lake trout fishing. Frogs are not shown in Figure 9 since all of the harvest occurs in southeastern Ontario.

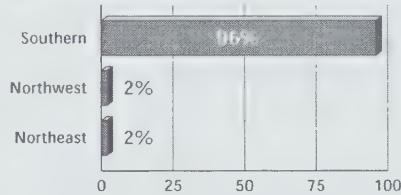
Figure 9

Total bait harvest by bait type in the three OMNR Regions, 2002.

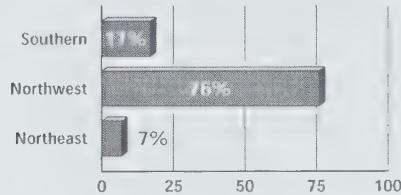
BAIT-FISH



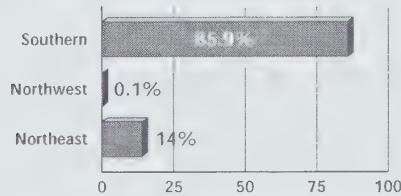
EMERALD SHINERS



LEECHES



CRAYFISH



LAKE HERRING

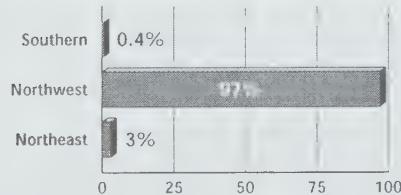
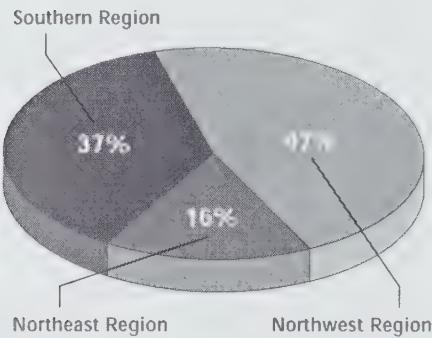
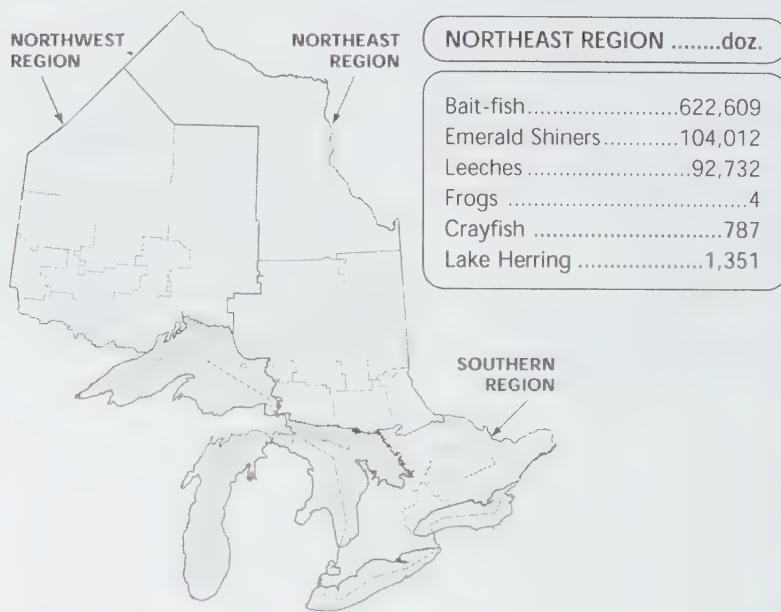


Figure 10

Proportion of total bait harvest sold in the three OMNR Regions, 2002.



The total amount of bait sold in dozens in each OMNR Region by type is shown below.



**NORTHWEST REGION .....doz.**

Bait-fish	1,431,253
Emerald Shiners	27,857
Leeches	845,657
Frogs	0
Crayfish	15
Lake Herring	6,315

**SOUTHERN REGION .....doz.**

Bait-fish	1,015,599
Emerald Shiners	582,087
Leeches	225,947
Frogs	8,656
Crayfish	20,828
Lake Herring	936

Although the NWR only accounts for 27% of the total bait harvested, it accounts for almost half of the bait sold in the province (Figure 10). This difference is largely due to the high volume of leeches sold in the NWR compared to the other two regions. The NER harvests about 12% of the bait in the province but sells about 16%. This may be due to import of bait into NER from SR. This also explains the lower amount of sales in SR (37%) compared to harvest (61%) as some bait, mostly emerald shiners, are sold in northern Ontario and large volumes are exported to the United States. It is also possible that these discrepancies are due, in large part, to deficiencies in reporting.

## THE VALUE OF BAIT SALES IN ONTARIO

Similarly to the difficulty in obtaining reliable harvest information, it is also difficult to obtain accurate sales information for the same reasons. For example, in 1980 licensed bait-fish harvesters and dealers in Ontario reported only \$4.3 million in sales (Toth, 1983), whereas anglers in the province reported spending \$12.4 million on bait-fish (Bedi and Clifford, 1982). In another study comparing harvester and dealer returns in northwestern Ontario (Hildebrandt-Young, 1981), sales at the retail level were much lower than the wholesale cost to the bait dealer. This suggests that either dealers are selling bait-fish at a loss, or data were not correctly reported, which is a more likely scenario (Goodchild, 1996). Also, some tourist camps provide bait as part of their accommodation package and may not report selling bait.

Litvak and Mandrak (1993) believed that their estimate of the value of the industry in Ontario for 1985 was conservative at US \$29 million or about \$40 million Canadian based on 11.4 million dozen bait-fish reported harvested at US \$2.50 per dozen. No other bait species were included in the estimate.

Figure 11 shows that the total value of the retail bait industry for 2002 is approximately \$19.2 million. The true retail value of the bait industry in Ontario is probably in excess of \$20 million annually.

Bait-fish are by far the most important bait type comprising well over half of the total provincial value (Figure 12). Leeches are a very important part of the bait industry especially in northwestern Ontario. Emerald shiners are a valuable species of bait-fish representing about 13% of the total value of the bait sold in the province. The other three bait types, frogs, crayfish and herring are very small components of the industry although they have some regional importance (e.g., frogs in SR and lake herring in NWR).

Figure 13 shows the total value of retail sales in OMNR's regions in 2002. As expected, the percentages are very similar to the percentage numbers of bait sold in each region (Figure 10).

Figure 11

Retail value of bait sold by type in Ontario, 2002.

### TOTAL VALUE

Bait-fish .....	\$10,969,827
Emerald Shiners .....	\$2,492,606
Leeches .....	\$5,478,851
Frogs.....	\$59,640
Crayfish .....	\$62,334
Lake Herring .....	\$65,439

Figure 12

Relative contribution of each bait type in terms of retail value to the industry, Ontario, 2002

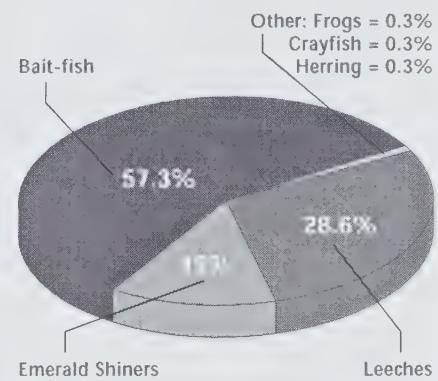


Figure 13

Total value of retail sales in OMNR's regions in 2002.

### REGION.....VALUE ....% of TOTAL

NWR .....	\$ 8,572,283 .....	44.8
NER.....	\$ 3,052,388 .....	16.0
SR .....	\$ 7,504,727 .....	39.2
Total .....	\$ 19,129,398 .....	100.0

*Despite efforts to increase the accuracy of the annual returns, problems still exist. A further joint BAO and OMNR review should be conducted to look at ways of improving the accuracy and completeness of licensing and reporting.*

## SUMMARY

The live bait industry in Ontario is a large and diverse fishery spread across the province. About 1,400 licences are issued each year and bait harvesters report harvesting over 5.5 million dozens of bait annually. Bait-fish, leeches and emerald shiners are the most important species to the bait industry in Ontario. Frogs, crayfish, and lake herring, are a minor component of the bait industry but have regional and individual importance. About 4.8 million dozens of bait are sold each year for a total retail value of about \$20 million.

Despite efforts to increase the accuracy of the annual returns, problems still exist. For example, the numbers of bait sold for some species (e.g. frogs) is higher than the reported harvest. There appear to be instances of underreporting at both the harvest and retail levels indicating that the true harvest and value of the bait industry is higher than this report suggests.

A further joint BAO and OMNR review should be conducted to look at ways of improving the accuracy and completeness of licensing and reporting. More consistent and effective compliance by OMNR is also needed to ensure all returns are completed and are submitted for the provincial status report.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is based on the annual returns submitted by commercial bait operators across Ontario. The returns are forwarded to the OMNR licence issuing offices and a copy is forwarded to Fisheries Section in Peterborough. They are reviewed and forwarded to the BAO office in Peterborough where Jan Linton enters all the data and prepares a detailed spreadsheet that allows the data to be summarized. Chris Brousseau, Fisheries Section, compiled the information and prepared this report. Many thanks to all those OMNR staff and bait operators who contributed to this report and the BAO staff and directors for their assistance in preparing this report.

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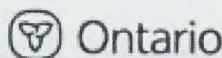
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## APPENDIX I: BAIT DEALERS DAILY LOG

## APPENDIX II: BAIT HARVEST DAILY LOG

## APPENDIX III: ANNUAL REPORTS FOR HARVESTERS



Ministry of  
Natural Resources  
Ministère des  
Ressources naturelles

**List all bait harvest areas below.**

**Enumérez toutes les zones de récolte d'appâts ci-dessous.**

Please print

Veuillez écrire en caractères d'imprimerie

### Annual Report for Commercial Bait Harvesting Rapport annuel pour les récolteurs commerciaux d'appâts

Submit your completed form to your licence issuer by January 31 following the year of expiry.

Use extra forms as necessary.

Présentez votre formulaire rempli à votre délivrant de permis avant le 31 janvier suivant l'année d'expiration.

Utilisez des formulaires additionnels le cas échéant.

License No. N° de permis
Date:
Report year: Année visée par le rapport

Name of Licence Nom du titulaire de permis	Last Name / Nom de famille First Name / Prénom Middle Name / Second prénom
---	--

Report all bait harvested in each Bait Harvest Area (BHA) in either dozens, gallons or pounds. If no bait is harvested in a BHA, write "NIL" for that BHA.

Indiquez tous les appâts récoltés dans chaque zone de récolte d'appâts (ZRA) en douzaines, gallons ou livres. Si aucun appât n'est récolté dans une ZRA, inscrivez « nant » pour celle ZRA.

Bait Harvest Area (BHA) Zone de récolte d'appât	Bait Fish Poissons d'appât	Emerald Shiner Broch émeraude	Loaches Sangailles	Frogs Grenouilles	Crayfish Crevettes	Lake Herring Glaçons de lac
Check applicable box Cochez la case appropriée	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
Total Harvested Total récolté						
Exported outside Ontario Exporté hors de l'Ontario						

This Report contains a complete and accurate statement of commercial bait harvesting operations carried out under my licence for the yearly period above.

Ce rapport renferme un relevé complet et exact des activités commerciales de récolte d'appâts réalisées en vertu de mon permis pendant la période d'un an indiquée ci-dessus.

Name of Licencee (Print) Nom du titulaire de permis (écrivez votre nom en caractères d'imprimerie)	Signature of Licencee / Signature du titulaire de permis	Date MM YY DD MM DD
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### APPENDIX III: ANNUAL REPORTS FOR DEALERS



 Ontario

Ministry of  
Natural Resources  
Ministère des  
Ressources naturelles

This report is for retail sales only.

**Ce rapport est pour les ventes au détail seulement.**

Please print

Veuillez écrire en caractères d'imprimerie

**Alors où  
licences  
Alors où l'italien de  
partout**

Report all retail bait sold and the retail value of all bait by month in either dozens, gallons or pounds.  
Indiquez tous les appâts vendus au détail chaque mois et leur valeur de détail en douzaines, gallons ou livres.

**Annual Report for Commercial Bait Dealing  
Rapport annuel pour les vendeurs  
commerciaux d'appâts**

Submit your completed form to your licence issuer by January 31 following the year of expiry. Use extra forms as necessary.

PréSENTEZ VOTRE FORMULAIRE COMPLÉTÉ À VOTRE  
DÉLIVREUR DE PERMIS AVANT LE 31 JANVIER SUIVANT  
L'ANNÉE D'EXPIRATION.

Utiliser des formulaires additionnels le cas échéant.

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### Report View

或选择以下方法：3000-3500

This Report contains a complete and accurate statement of commercial bait dealing operations carried out under my licence for the yearly period above.

Ce rapport renferme un relevé complet et exact des activités commerciales de vente d'appels réalisées en vertu de mes permis pendant la période d'un an indiquée ci-dessus.

第二章 1. 亂世長流 (1949)

到處走走，你會發現你可以在任何一個角落，遇到一個你喜歡的人，這就是所謂的「緣分」。

#### Summary of the main findings from the literature

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